1: Schultze, Leonhard. Aus Namaland und Kalahari [In Namaland and the Kalahari]. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1907

Pp. xiv, 752; bibliography; 25 plates; 286 text figures; 1 end map.

Yale: Nkd 84 +9075 [HRAF MS. pp. 1-322]

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Elizabeth C. Knight and Theodore Ziolkowski.

Only that portion of the book dealing with the Hottentot, pp. 170-549 was processed for the files.

[Schultze, a zoologist at the University of Jena, based this thorough and comprehensive study on fieldwork done during a three-year stay in the area. The source includes portions on physical anthropology, linguistics and the folklore of the Nama, including the original texts. Hunting and food-raising

1: Schultze, Leonhard.

are dealt with in detail, as is the life-cycle, acculturation, kinship and government. Also included are data on games, music, flora and fauna, and material culture. --Analyst]

Field date: 1903-1905
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Natural Scientist-5
Processed in 1958

2: Schapera, Isaac. The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa: Bushmen and Hottentots. London: George Routledge & Sons, 1930.

Pp. xi, 1-445; 14 plates; 2 end maps; bibliography; index.

Yale: Nkd84.930s

/This book is a comprehensive survey of the Khoisan peoples compiled mostly from the literature. Pages 73-220 and occasional references to the Bushmen included in the Hottentot sections have been marked for the FX10 Bushmen file. The remainder of the work appears in the Hottentot file. Most of the information on the Hottentots is concerned with the Nama people, but references are also made to the Cape Hottentots. The Bushmen section deals with various groups and frequently notes variations in culture and beliefs found among the different Bushmen tribes. Included in the source are materials on physical environment, tribal divisions, physical traits, social organization, habits and customs, economic life, political structure, religious beliefs and magic, art and folklore. The concluding chapter is a description of the Khoisan languages. The author is an ethnologist who specializes in South African native cultures. --Analyst/

Field date: No date
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4, 5
Processed in 1958

3: Hoernlé, A. Winifred. Certain Rites of Transition and the Conception of !Nau Among the Hottentots. Harvard African Studies, Vol. II (Varia Africana II), pp. 65-82. Cambridge, Mass.: The African Department of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, 1918.

Yale: Nkd74 H26 v. 2

/This source contains brief descriptions of various "rites de passage" as observed by and told to the author shortly before World War I. The various rites had survived in the main only in much reduced form and much information was derived only by questioning the oldest members of the group. Some material on the concept of "!Nau" or ritual impurity is included. General information on the "rites de passage" has been marked for 796, while specific information has been marked for the appropriate categories. --Analyst/

Field date: 1912-1913
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1958

4: Hoernlé, A. Winifred. The Social Organization of the Nama Hottentots of South Africa. American Anthropologist, n.s., Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 1-24. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1925.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II, 27

/This article describes Nama Hottentot social organization. Data are given on the tribes and sibs, and a listing of the kinship terms is included with some discussion of interpersonal relationships as they relate to this terminology. --Analyst/

Field date: 1912-1913
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1958

5: Vedder, H. The Nama. In, The Native Tribes of South West Africa, pp. 107-152. Cape Town: Cape Times Ltd., 1928.

Yale: Nkd84.928t

/This is a general survey, by a missionary, of the Nama tribes of the Hottentots. The account is limited mostly to factual reports and probably was intended to serve as a practical guide to persons who are to be working with the native peoples. Relatively more space is devoted in this source to a description of tribal divisions and historical background than to material culture or social organization. The author's profession seems to have imparted certain moralistic points of view to his observations of Hottentot personal traits--Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1910
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Missionary--5
Processed in 1958

6: Hoernlé, Mrs. R.F.A. (A.W. Hoernlé). The expression of the Social Value of Water among the Naman of South-West Africa. South African Journal of Science, Vol. XX, pp. 514 - 526. Johannesburg: South African Association for the Advancement of Science, 1923.

Yale: A19 25 2D

/This article discusses the function of water among the Nama Hottentots. It describes native beliefs regarding the danger of water at life-crisis periods, and the use and taboo of water in ceremonies relating to these crises. --Analyst/

Field date: 1912-1913
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1958

7: Laidler, P.W. The Magic Medicine of the Hottentots. South African Journal of Science, Vol. XXV, pp. 433-447. Johannesburg: South African Association for the Advancement of Science, 1928.

Yale: A19.25 v.25

/This source is a brief description of Hottentot methods for the treatment of the sick and the injured. Types of treatment include herbal infusions, poultices, cupping, massage, and preventive medicine, including the use of charms, as well as magic. The technique of amputation is described briefly. It concludes with descriptions of native pharmaceuticals, their preparation and use. At the time of publication, Laidler was Medical Officer of Health, East London.--Analyst/.

Field date: ca. 1925
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Doctor--5
Processed in 1958

8: Dapper, Olfert. Kaffraria or Land of the Kafirs, also Named Hottentots. I. Schapera, Tr., The Early Cape Hottentots, pp. 1-77, 301-309. Cape Town: The Van Riebeeck Society, 1933.

3 plates, bibliography, index, Dutch text.

Yale: Bk22.6h.14

/Olfert Dapper (1636-1689), the Dutch author of an important series of geographical works, published his account of Africa in 1668. The section dealing with the Hottentots was a compilation of contemporary printed sources and information gathered from correspondents who had resided in the Cape. The present translation has omitted his description of the country, its climate, and its botanical and zoological resources. It contains information on tribal divisions, material culture, and social customs of the Hottentots when they first came into contact with the Europeans. The translator has contributed valuable annotations in his footnotes. The bibliography and index are compiled for the volume as a whole, and the reader is advised to consult 9:Ten Rhyne, and 10:Grevenbroek, when using them. --Analyst/

Field date: no date
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Humanist--4
Processed in 1958

9: Ten Rhyne, William. A Short Account of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Hottentots who Inhabit that Region. B. Farrington, trans., The Early Cape Hottentots, pp. 78-157, 301-309. Cape Town: The Van Riebeeck Society, 1933.

2 plates, bibliography, index, Latin text.

Yale: Bk22.6h.14

/Ten Rhyne, a physician of the Dutch East India Company, visited the Cape on October 15, 1673 and left on November 10. His account of the Hottentot, published in 1686, is a compilation of personal observations and interviews with European residents and Dutch-speaking natives. It contains information on physical environment, material culture, medical practices, trade, warfare, and tribal divisions. The translator has made pertinent annotations in the footnotes whenever necessary to point out dubious statements. The bibliography and index are compiled for the volume as a whole, and the reader is advised to consult 8:Dapper and 10:Grevenbroek when using them. --Analyst/

Field date: 1673
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Physician--5
Processed in 1958

10: Grevenbroek, Johannes G. de. An Elegant and Accurate Account of the African Race Living Round the Cape of Good Hope Commonly Called Hottentots. B. Farrington, trans., The Early Cape Hottentots, pp. 158-309. Cape Town: The Van Riebeeck Society, 1933.

2 plates, bibliography, index, Latin text.

Yale: Bk22.6h.14

/Grevenbroek (ca. 1644-1726) went to the Cape in 1684 as an employee of the Dutch East India Company; and served as the Secretary of the local Council of Policy from 1686 until his resignation in 1694 to live as a free burgher at Stellenbosch. During his residence in the Cape, he had been engaged in compiling an account of the region and its native peoples. The present version was translated from a manuscript copy of a letter he had written to a clergyman in Holland. It contains information on the physical environment of the Cape; the social customs, mode of life and warfare, ceremonial practices and treatment of diseases of the Hottentots. It also has information on the AmaXhosa (Amaxosa) whom he evidently regarded as one of the Hottentot tribes. The Bibliography and index are compiled for the volume as a whole, and the reader is advised to consult 8:Dapper and 9:Ten Rhyne when using them. --Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1694
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Foreign Resident--5
Processed in 1958

11:Maingard, L. F. Studies in Korana History, Customs and Language. Bantu Studies, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 101-162, 1 map. Johannesburg: The University of the Witwatersrand Press, 1932.

Yale: Nkd74. B228. v. 5-6

[Professor Maingard, Head of the Department of French and Romance Philology at the University of the Witwatersrand, visited the remnants of the Link tribe of the vanishing Korana Hottentots in December 1931 and February 1932. This article is primarily a reconstruction, through the examination of historical records and oral traditions, of the original home of the Korana and their migratory routes. The author has also collected information on puberty ceremonies, funeral rites, relationship terms, tools and weapons, and games. A short survey on Korana language and a number of genealogical tables are included in this paper. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1932
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Humanist-5
Processed in 1958

12: Maingard, J. F. Physical Characteristics of the Korana. Bantu Studies, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 163-182. Johannesburg: The University of the Witwatersrand Press, 1932.

Yale: Nkd74. B228. v. 5-6

[The author, through the study of historical records and the measurement of menbers of the Links tribe of the Korana Hottentot, concludes that the Korana, once described as "pure Hottentots," are now extensively infiltrated by Bushman and Bantu elements. Critical comments on the opinions of earlier writers on the physical characteristics of the Korana are made throughout the article. J. F. Maingard, son of L. F. Maingard, was with the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand at the time of writing. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1932
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Physician-5
Processed in 1958

13:Kirby, Percival R. The Music and Musical Instruments of the Korana. Bantu Studies, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 183-204, 7 plates. Johannesburg: The University of the Witwatersrand Press, 1932.

Yale: Nkd74.B228.v.5-6

[P.R.Kirby, Professor of Musc, University of the Witwatersrand, accompanied L. F. Maingard in the 1931-1932 expedition to the Bloemhof area. While there he was able to locate a number of old Korana who still retained knowledge of their ancient music and musical instruments. He had some of the instruments reconstructed and the music transcribed. The results of his investigation are presented in this article under the following headings: musical instruments, vocal music, and musical terms. Information on the reed-flute dance is also included in the discussion. --Analyst]

Field date: 1931-1932
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Artist-5
Processed in 1958

14:Hahn, Theophilus. Tsuni-//Goam; the Supreme Being of the Khoi-Khoi. London: Trübner & Co., 1881.

Pp. xi, 154.

Yale: Nkd85.H8.881h

[The author, a trained linguist, attempts to reconstruct the general prehistory of the Hottentot people. He treats in particular the origin and nature of their gods and heroes through an etymological analysis of their vocabulary. It is his contention that many early writers, especially missionaries, had misunderstood the religious feelings of the Hottentots because of personal prejudice or the inability to understand the original meaning of the Hottentot terms.' For this reason, the book is somewhat polemical in style. It has been categorized rather lightly because many of the cultural elements mentioned in the book were originally reported in other sources processed for this file. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1870-1880
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1958